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Second country cooperation framework for China (2001-2005)

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Introduction

1. The preparation of the second China country cooperation framework (CCF) (2001-2005) was conducted in close consultation with the Government, other United Nations agencies working in the country, multilateral and bilateral donor agencies and other stakeholders. The CCF benefits from the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2001-2005, which were prepared by the United Nations country team in October 2000. Eleven United Nations task forces were involved in the CCA/UNDAF process to develop the strategic plan for support by the United Nations system to China. The programming cycles of UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WFP have been synchronized.

2. The counterpart of UNDP in the country, the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges (CICETE), commenced the CCF development process with a series of consultations with government line ministries and the State Development Planning Commission. The outcome was a baseline paper highlighting areas of priorities for UNDP support to the 10th Five-Year Plan (2001-2005). This paper, together with other issues papers, was discussed at a joint government/UNDP retreat at which time agreement was reached on the contents of UNDP support to China. A joint CICETE/UNDP team was then assigned to draft the CCF. The first draft served as the basis for consultations with donors and other members of the United Nations system, whose comments were included in the final version.

I. Development situation from a sustainable human development perspective

A. Development goals and priorities

3. China's economic reform and opening to the outside world have been under way for 25 years. In the next decade, China aims to maintain rapid economic growth through continued restructuring and reform of the economy, to increase employment opportunities and the living standards of the Chinese people in both rural and urban areas, to enhance the rule of law and democracy, and to deepen reform of the state. It has set itself the tasks of increasing social investment, restoring the environment, promoting growth with equity and reducing disparities between regions, between urban and rural communities and between men and women. Above all, China is committed to providing equal access to economic and social development opportunities for all the people.

4. At the macroeconomic level, China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) will further integrate the country into the global economy and will strengthen the knowledge-based and service sectors of the Chinese economy. China will intensify its efforts to participate and promote regional and global economic technical cooperation through various mechanisms.

B. Current problems and challenges

Poverty

5 A review of China's performance against international development targets shows remarkable progress. For example, the proportion of the absolute poor (those subsisting on $1 per day or less) was reduced from 31.5 per cent of the total in 1990 to 11.5 per cent in 2000, considerably lower than the target of halving the numbers of absolute poor by 2015. Access to primary education was 99.1 per cent in 2000, well on the way to reaching the target of providing universal access by 2015. However, China still faces many challenges. In the 2000 Human Development Report, China is listed in 99th place with an overall Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.706. Provincial-level HDIs highlight the economic disparities that exist between the western and coastal regions of the country. The poor in western provinces constituted less than half of the total of rural poor in 1988 but made up two thirds of the total in 1996, as the task of poverty reduction has always been more difficult in those provinces than it has in the coastal regions. The poor are found in both rural and urban areas, and women and

female-headed households are increasingly among the most vulnerable. Adult illiteracy is higher in poor areas, especially among women. Limited education and high illiteracy affect the ability of disadvantaged groups to take advantage of employment or market opportunities or to adopt new technologies.

6. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is increasing in China, especially among intravenous drug users. Sexually transmitted infections have increased by 150 per cent in the last 15 years. The HIV infection rate among males is five times that of females.

Environment

7. Environmental deterioration and depletion of natural resources are very serious concerns in China. In recent years, desertification has accelerated. While it is estimated that about 1,500 square kilometres were lost to deserts each year in the 1950s, the pace increased to about 2,500 square kilometres a year in the 1990s. A difficult environment and lack of resources, particularly water, exacerbate the situation in the arid and semi-arid areas in the north-west where annual evaporation far exceeds rainfall. Environmental problems are fully recognized by the Government. China was one of the first countries to formulate a national Agenda 21 following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Several environmental protection laws, standards and regulations have been passed, but enforcement remains a challenge.

Reforms and governance

8. The Government of China is still in the process of transition from a command to a socialist market economy, and governance is a strategic concern of the Party and the Government. The role of the state continues to evolve: narrowing down the nature and scope of state intervention; placing increased reliance on policy levers and market mechanisms rather than administrative commands; and working to create an environment for civil society to emerge as partners in development. In 1997 the Government announced the goal of governing the country according to law, and in 1999 the concept of the rule of law was included in China's Constitution. Improved governance will require legal systems and institutions that are more transparent and accountable in order to enable the society to develop in a manner that ensures equity, justice and predictability.

II. Results and lessons of past cooperation

9. The lessons learned in the past development work of UNDP in China are described in the UNDP China country review report, 1999. These show that UNDP has a unique role to play in China's development. The lessons suggest that the success of the second CCF will depend on: (a) continued strong ownership by and commitment of the Government; (b) enhanced efforts to build capacity; (c) adjusting the size of the programme to reflect needs, resources and capacities appropriately; (d) linking the programme more closely with other development projects so that connections and exchanges between them are maximized; and (e) allow the comparative advantages of UNDP to be brought into full play.

Economic reforms and governance

10. UNDP has supported a number of key pro-poor economic policies and public administration reforms including in such areas as macroeconomic management, tax reform, social security reform, drafting of economic legislation, customs modernization, securities market development, public administration reform and foreign trade reform. Other key achievements include the incorporation of strategies to promote sustainable small town development and small and medium enterprise development into the 10th Five-Year Plan (2001-2005). These two initiatives, based on earlier proposals by UNDP, are critical to helping China absorb surplus rural labour. The 1999 mid-term review of the UNDP China programme concluded that the area of governance presented opportunities in which UNDP had a distinct comparative advantage. It was agreed that governance would be the leading area in the next CCF, applying it across all relevant themes.

Poverty reduction

11. Continuing its advocacy through both national and global Human Development Reports, UNDP has led the way in efforts to broaden the concept of income poverty in China to encompass human poverty factors as well. The ongoing policy consultations to define poverty beyond income arose out of UNDP initiatives undertaken in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.

12. UNDP supported 14 pilot projects to develop comprehensive approaches to poverty reduction in remote and upland areas of China. Although pilot projects differed in many aspects, they shared some important features such as provision of microcredit services. Microcredit projects helped promote human development among the poor through increased peer networking and improved access to markets and to agricultural extension and social services. These projects succeeded in demonstrating that the poor are creditworthy.

13. A good example of work with the poor to build small and medium size enterprises (SME) is the UNDP-supported Zhengjiang SME project where the number of private enterprises increased from 2,909 in 1997 to 5,973 in 2000. Six new trade associations were formed, and all credit funds were returned promptly. These results encouraged the Government to allocate additional poverty reduction loans to poor households.

HIV/AIDS and development

14. UNDP played a leading role in raising the awareness of policy makers on the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS in China. The official infection figure stands at 600,000 HIV-positive persons, although the UNAIDS estimate is that closer to one million people are infected. UNDP helped organize sensitization meetings at the regional level targeted at provincial leaders. A multisectoral approach among key Government ministries was introduced. Coordinated by UNAIDS, a number of policies, regulations and laws have been formulated to create a favourable environment for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Some of the key policy documents prepared in the last few years include the "Principles for HIV/AIDS Education and Communication", jointly issued by nine ministries, and the "Principles for the Management of People Infected with HIV and AIDS Patients", issued by the Ministry of Health.

Environment and sustainable energy development

15. In environment and energy management, UNDP has strategically used some of its core resources to promote sound environmental management through recommending and piloting market-based approaches and policy shifts, notably in air pollution control and urban water resource management.

16. UNDP helped to build in-country capacity for environmental education and to promote women's participation in environmental protection measures. Environmental-friendly and cutting-edge technologies such as fuel cell-powered buses were introduced, and the results have provided a good basis for external financial support and future private-sector investment. Cooperation with the Ministry of Science and Technology played a catalytic role for the promotion of a fuel cell bus as part of the nationwide "clean vehicle campaign". This initiative, coupled with interventions to strengthen national capacity to implement the Convention to Combat Desertification, has demonstrated the country's ability to mainstream global environmental concerns into national environmental protection endeavours.

Partnerships and resource mobilization

17. Considerable effort has been made to broaden UNDP partnerships. The CCA and UNDAF have provided a platform for initiating collaborative programmes among the United Nations agencies on, for example, HIV/AIDS

programmes. UNDP has built partnerships with the Bretton Woods institutions and multilateral and bilateral donors in several strategic areas, including fiscal and tax reforms, village elections and energy efficiency. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) need further strengthening but have proven to be of considerable importance, especially in poverty reduction programmes and in promotion of voluntarism.

18. UNDP successfully mobilized non-core resources, notably from GEF and Montreal Protocol multilateral funds, to advance China's agenda in fulfilling its commitments to global environmental conventions and protocols. Third party cost-sharing funds from bilateral and multilateral agencies targeted strategic policy and reform areas while government cost-sharing tended to be raised to support development of services. This pattern is expected to continue into the second CCF.

19. In many ways, the second CCF will be different from the previous one because the underlying determinants of the economy have evolved considerably in the intervening years, as illustrated in the table below:

CCF I (1996-2000)	CCF II (2001-2005)
Rapid growth the over-riding national goal	Growth with equity across regions and between population groups
Globalization important but not the foremost issue	Globalization and WTO entry high on the national agenda
Comprehensive reforms	Further deepening of reforms
Poverty led	Governance led
No UNDAF	CCA/UNDAF umbrella
A large number of demonstration projects to test technologies and inform policy	Fewer and consolidated demonstrations, moving up to the policy level and designed to strengthen convergence with United Nations Millennium goals
The first CCF more focused than its predecessor third country programme	CCF II more focused; presence in health sector related to reforms through UNDAF
Collaboration among UN agencies need to be improved	Partnerships strengthened

III. Programme areas and expected outcomes of second CCF

20. The UNDAF for China for 2001-2005 proposes that the United Nations system support three goals of development: (a) promote sustainable development to reduce disparities; (b) support favourable conditions for national reforms and the development process; (c) assist China in meeting global challenges and promoting international cooperation. These goals are supported by 12 objectives that the United Nations agencies will pursue through their respective mandates and in collaboration with one another. The programme proposed by UNDP will support all three goals, focusing primarily on the second one. As agreed at the review of the CCF in November 1999, the second CCF will have governance and economic reform as its leading themes while UNDP

continues its pioneering initiatives to pave the way for other donors. Good governance and economic reform will drive further advances in the other thematic areas of the second CCF: (a) comprehensive poverty reduction; (b) sustainable environment and energy development; and (c) HIV/AIDS and social development. In all three thematic areas there will be increased use of information communication technology (ICT) for development, and gender concerns will cut across all programme areas.

21. The reduction of poverty, enhancement of rights and access to information all require active participation of women and men in governance. Economic growth with equity depends on the rule of law, transparency and access to information and efficient markets. Environmental protection and restoration require governance mechanisms to promote the rule of law, create market incentives for efficiency, and encourage active citizen participation in environmental protection including through access to information. All these activities will necessitate complementary linkages between cross-sectoral institutions.

22. UNDP will sustain its close and evolving cooperation with the Government while expanding its outreach to civil society and the private sector. Downstream development projects will be designed to produce results that feed into policy-making. Select pilot projects will be used to illustrate the efficacy of tentative policies before they are adopted nationwide. In serving China's development priorities, UNDP will learn from past experiences and design future projects to better introduce international experience to serve China's development priorities. In view of the changing national context, it is important that the assistance should be adaptive to the needs of an evolving society. Accordingly, UNDP resources will help accelerate progress on issues where it has a comparative advantage in supporting the implementation of the 10th Five-Year Plan. These areas are reforms and governance, poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS and development, and sustainable energy development.

Deepening reforms and governance

23. After two decades of economic transition, China places a high priority on the rule of law in the 10th Five-Year Plan. The country is expected to become a member of the WTO in the early stages of the plan period. Membership in the WTO will also require substantial structural adjustment across a wide range of institutions and sectors. UNDP support in the area of governance will focus on key leverage points for the transformation process, including the justice system, the Western Development Initiative, the development of small towns as absorbers of surplus rural labour and the preparation of the labour market for new jobs. UNDP governance support will assist key institutions to examine and adjust their mandates, policies and operations in the context of China's continuing transition towards a socialist market economy. The results will be disseminated for more general use by other Chinese institutions undergoing similar transformation processes. UNDP will help in deepening the globalization transition process at the provincial and sub-provincial levels and in cushioning the vulnerability of the poor during this critical time.

24. Expected results of interventions by UNDP include:

(a) A new understanding of the justice and legal system by law enforcement agents, which will be enhanced through training and access to best practices from other countries. This will in turn enable them to better protect basic human, economic, social and cultural rights, particularly of such vulnerable groups as migrant labourers, women, disabled people and minorities.

(b) Improved urban planning and management in at least three selected small towns covering four themes – spatial planning, fiscal management, environmental management and migration policy.

(c) A reformed and predictable fiscal system in terms of its equity and efficiency objectives, with particular attention to revenue assignment and the impact that distribution of revenues will have at the regional and household levels.

(d) Increased understanding and awareness of the new market economy and WTO implementation rules and regulations by key officials at the national level and in the western provinces as part of the Western Development Initiative.

(e) New core functions of the Government defined at national and provincial levels to advance the deepening of reforms that UNDP supported during the first CCF. This will result in a realignment of government functions, structure and business methods to meet the demands of a socialist market economy.

(f) A reduction in the number of counterfeit goods complaints as a result of the activities of a national bureau. Working with this bureau, UNDP will assist with developing policies and creating a platform for a transparent product market and distribution system. ICT will play a key role where appropriate.

Partnerships

25. Many other donors are currently involved in the areas of reform and governance. For example, the Ford Foundation is undertaking policy research on the rule of law, the results of which will contribute to the search for further directions for international cooperation. The Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom and the World Bank will undertake studies on the impact of the WTO on macroeconomic and sectoral policies. UNDP will continue to explore ways of co-financing with other donors in this critical area. Numerous national institutions, including the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, on matters concerning the WTO, and the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation, on fiscal reform issues, will be involved in this process.

Poverty reduction

26. The challenge for China in the next decade will be to address relative poverty together with rural development. Building on its knowledge of human development, UNDP will assist the State Council's Leading Group for Poverty Reduction to broaden its definition of poverty in order to reveal its deeper characteristics; to map the extent of rural poverty; to facilitate policy formulation; and to better target and monitor poverty reduction efforts. Local pilot projects in selected areas will be used to illustrate the efficacy of policies.

27. Expected results in this area will include:

(a) A more comprehensive approach to poverty reduction, with participatory development planning and rural development and micro-financed income-generating initiatives for the poorest groups, with particular attention to women.

(b) Pro-poor policy studies will cover areas: such as ethnic minorities and ; migrant labourers. These studies will inform the policy-making process and improve the targeting of poverty reduction programmes for both rural and urban areas.

(c) A new strategy and policy framework incorporating the creation of livelihood opportunities for laid-off women workers, to deal with the emerging issue of female poverty in urban areas.

(d) The viability of sustainable micro-financing institutions will have been promoted and recognized. Working in four counties, UNDP will assist in establishing sustainable micro-finance institutions . UNDP will build on the success of these pilot projects to advocate a favourable policy and legal framework for micro-finance institutions.

(e) Sustainable mechanisms developed in pilot areas to enhance the capacity of poor farmers to increase their income by diversifying their farm produce and, through ICT, to increase their access to information on markets, technologies and services, thereby improving their earning capability.

(f) ICT will be demonstrated as a proven tool to overcome regional imbalances. UNDP will continue to develop models to illustrate the effectiveness of ICT, as in increasing the access of remote teacher training institutions through distance learning. UNDP will advocate a wider and sustainable replication of the model by other government departments (e.g., health) as well as NGOs.

Partnerships

28. Primary partners for UNDP are the United Nations system agencies within UNDAF, with which the poverty reduction agenda will be pursued within the current framework of international development targets. The Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and bilateral donors will be key partners in the broader definition of poverty and its policy implications, while the Leading Group for Poverty Reduction will be the main partner on the national side. There are more than 200 microcredit initiatives in China, all supported by donors, and the development of a viable micro-finance institutional framework will require their collective effort, which UNDP will lead.

HIV/AIDS and development

29. Although officially there are about 600,000 people infected with HIV in China, the numbers are feared to be increasing exponentially with no known hard numbers of the increases. Most of the support to China in reducing the burden of HIV/AIDS will be done through joint programmes under UNAIDS within the UNDAF. The UNDP contribution will focus primarily on coordinating and formulating a multi-agencies joint programme aimed at creating a supportive and safe environment to empower people most at risk with information and knowledge.

30. UNDP interventions will aim to achieve the following results:

(a) A favourable legal and policy environment for the prevention of HIV and care for those infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS.

(b) Building on best practices, communities will be strengthened to enable them to identify and implement sustainable multisectoral responses to HIV/AIDS and to incorporate appropriate messages into poverty reduction programmes.

Partnerships

31. An aggressive multidimensional United Nations system approach will be necessary to assist China overcome the negative impact of HIV/AIDS. UNDP will support United Nations joint programming under established institutional frameworks, such as UNAIDS and inter-agency theme groups on basic education and health. UNDP will also work in partnership with the non-governmental sector to build capacities and to raise resources for affected communities.

Sustainable environment and energy development

32. UNDP support to China in terms of sustainable environment and energy development will focus on two broad strategic areas: (a) environmental governance that emphasizes building national capacity in implementing policy, legal and regulatory measures; and (b) capacity development to negotiate and implement global environmental commitments. Priority will be placed on the removal of barriers hindering the development of renewable energy sources and in promoting cutting-edge technology development for long-term environmental

benefits. Market forces will be harnessed to promote sustainable development in which enterprises and individuals alike have clear responsibilities. In order for the Government to better coordinate the development of resources and environmental management and to place more emphasis on the implementation of the strategy for sustainable development, it is imperative to improve pricing structures and strengthen environmental enforcement and compliance.

33. Expected results in this area will include:

(a) Incorporation into microeconomic and sector policies of approaches to new and renewable energy sources and end-use energy efficiency that have been pilot tested and shown to be effective.

(b) Acceptance and use of market-based instruments for sustainable environmental management, notably in the western region.

(c) Strengthened national capacity and empowerment of local stakeholders in environmental management and in promoting biodiversity and conservation.

(d) Increased national capacity to address climate change.

(e) Successful phase out of ozone-depleting substances being used by several enterprises in the manufacture of solvents.

Partnerships

34. UNDP will take a lead role in such specific areas as developing programmes for more effective energy efficiency and biodiversity, ensuring synergistic activity among various sectors and promoting coordination among national and international agencies as well as bilateral donors. UNDP will provide advice to major national partners in the formulation of environmental policies and legislation. As one of the implementing agencies for the GEF and the Montreal Protocol, UNDP will play a coordinating role to help China mobilize resources from bilateral and multilateral donors.

IV. Management arrangements

A. Programme management

35. The UNDP country office in China will continue to evolve in its role in support of the UNDP corporate vision and in responding to the dynamic changes taking place in China, just as its government counterpart is also undergoing restructuring in the face of change. Today, CICETE has become an effective national execution support agency as a result of its accumulated experience of 21 years' cooperation with the United Nations system, including UNDP. A clear division of functions has enhanced the partnership between UNDP and CICETE in the programming of cooperation activities, in monitoring and evaluation, and in the mobilization of non-core resources.

National agencies

36. During the first CCF (1996-2000), about 75 per cent of UNDP-assisted projects in China were nationally executed by government agencies, accounting for about 80 per cent of the total resources. During the second CCF (2001-2005), national execution will remain the principal method of programme execution. While UNDP will continue to work with CICETE as its primary government counterpart for core resources, it will also continue to work more with other government agencies for executing and implementing UNDP-assisted projects,

especially those funded from non-core resources. No other government department has capacity equal to that of CICETE for national execution. The State Environment Protection Administration, the State Development Planning Commission and the State Economic and Trade Commission, responsible for the execution of the more complex projects financed by the GEF and Montreal Protocol, are still at the very early stages of carrying out national execution. The challenge is to tap into the experience of CICETE so that it can provide technical assistance to other departments to help them build the necessary capacity. To improve quality in terms of national execution, further capacity building will include, among other things, training of staff in key national executing agencies in results-based management, the programme approach and sustainability criteria, as recommended in 1999 by the country review of the first CCF.

United Nations agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions

37. United Nations specialized agencies will continue to be involved in project implementation where necessary to complement national execution and as partners in programme formulation.

38. Based on the UNDAF (2001-2005), opportunities for joint programmes and projects will be explored and acted on with other United Nations agencies and the Bretton Woods institutions resident in China through United Nations country team meetings, inter-agency theme group discussions and coordination meetings.

Other mechanisms

39. Whenever and wherever possible and justified, NGOs, United Nations Volunteers and Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and Short-Term Advisory Resources (STAR) programme consultants will be used to assist in programme implementation, especially in grass-roots interventions requiring strong participatory approaches. Provision of expertise through programmes and exchanges promoting technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) will be explored and used whenever possible for strengthening both national and regional programmes including the UNDP TCDC global programme. Regional facilities, such as Subregional Resource Facilities (SURFs), will be used as much as possible for advisory services, in accordance with the country office management plan.

Aid coordination

40. At the national level, all issues involved with external assistance converge at the Ministry of Finance, which is responsible for negotiations and loan resources from the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, which oversees bilateral and multilateral grant assistance. Within the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, CICETE is the overall coordinating and counterpart authority for UNDP, in particular with regard to core resources, while UNDP coordinates directly with the State Environment Protection Administration and the State Economic and Trade Commission on GEF and Montreal Protocol programmes. There are a number of structured donor meetings that have proven very effective in exchanging information. An initiative, cost-shared by a number of donors and under the management of UNDP, is under way to share project and aid information electronically. The United Nations system has seven theme groups under the UNDAF in which donors participate.

B. Monitoring, review and reporting

41. The progress of the second CCF will be assessed periodically among UNDP, the Government, United Nations agencies and donors. These meetings will monitor and oversee the implementation of the CCF, provide programme coordination and ensure timely response to changing national context and priorities. At the project level, individual programmes and projects will continue to be subject to annual tripartite reviews focusing on results and impact. Outcome or thematic evaluations will be carried out for projects so that lessons learned can be used to promote cross-benefits among individual projects. Follow-ups to the recommendations made in reviews and evaluations will be carefully considered, and

greater efforts will be made to collect baseline data and use results-oriented monitoring indicators to measure progress against benchmark targets.

C. Resource mobilization

42. The need for resources is immense. As highlighted in various UNDP Executive Board decisions, core resources are the bedrock of UNDP assistance, in particular when addressing issues of a critical or sensitive nature. The current core resources of $39 million for the second CCF in China will serve a critical catalytic function. Intensive resource mobilization for additional non-core resources will continue to be pursued, based on strategic partnerships with the Government, bilateral and multilateral donors, civil society and the private sector. The ability to mobilize government and third party cost-sharing funds will depend on the extent to which core resources are available.

43. The targets for resource mobilization during the second CCF period for UNDP China are summarized in the annex.

Annex

Resource mobilization target table for China (2001-2005)

Source	Amount	Comments
UNDP REGULAR RESOURCES		
Estimated carry-over	11 842	
TRAC 1.1.1	25 242	Assigned immediately to country.
TRAC 1.1.2	0 to 66.7 per cent of TRAC 1.1.1	This range of percentages is presented for initial planning purposes only. The actual assignment will depend on the availability of high-quality programmes. Any increase in the range of percentages would also be subject to availability of resources.
SPPD/STS	1 950	
Subtotal	39 034[1] a/	
UNDP OTHER RESOURCES		
Government cost-sharing	39 000[1]	Assuming 1:1 ratio with TRAC 1.1.1.
Third-party cost-sharing	15 000	
Funds, trust funds and other	95 980	
Of which:		
GEF	60 000	
MP	35 000	For MP, sources of funds include 2G, AS and 1A
UNFIP	980	
Subtotal	149 980	
GRAND TOTAL	189 014 a/	

a/ Not inclusive of TRAC 1.1.2, which is allocated regionally for subsequent country application.

[1] The TRAC resource and corresponding government cost-sharing is allocated for the programming period from year 2001 to 2003

Abbreviations: GEF = Global Environment Facility; MP= Montreal Protocol; SPPD = support for policy and programme development; STS = support for technical services; TRAC = target for resource assignment from the core; UNFIP = United Nations Fund for International Partnerships.